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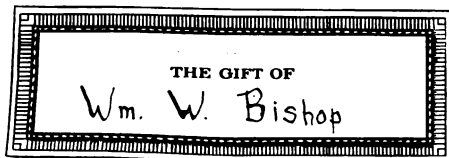
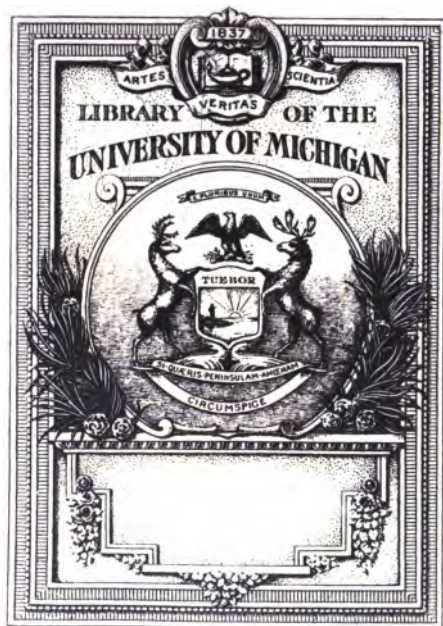
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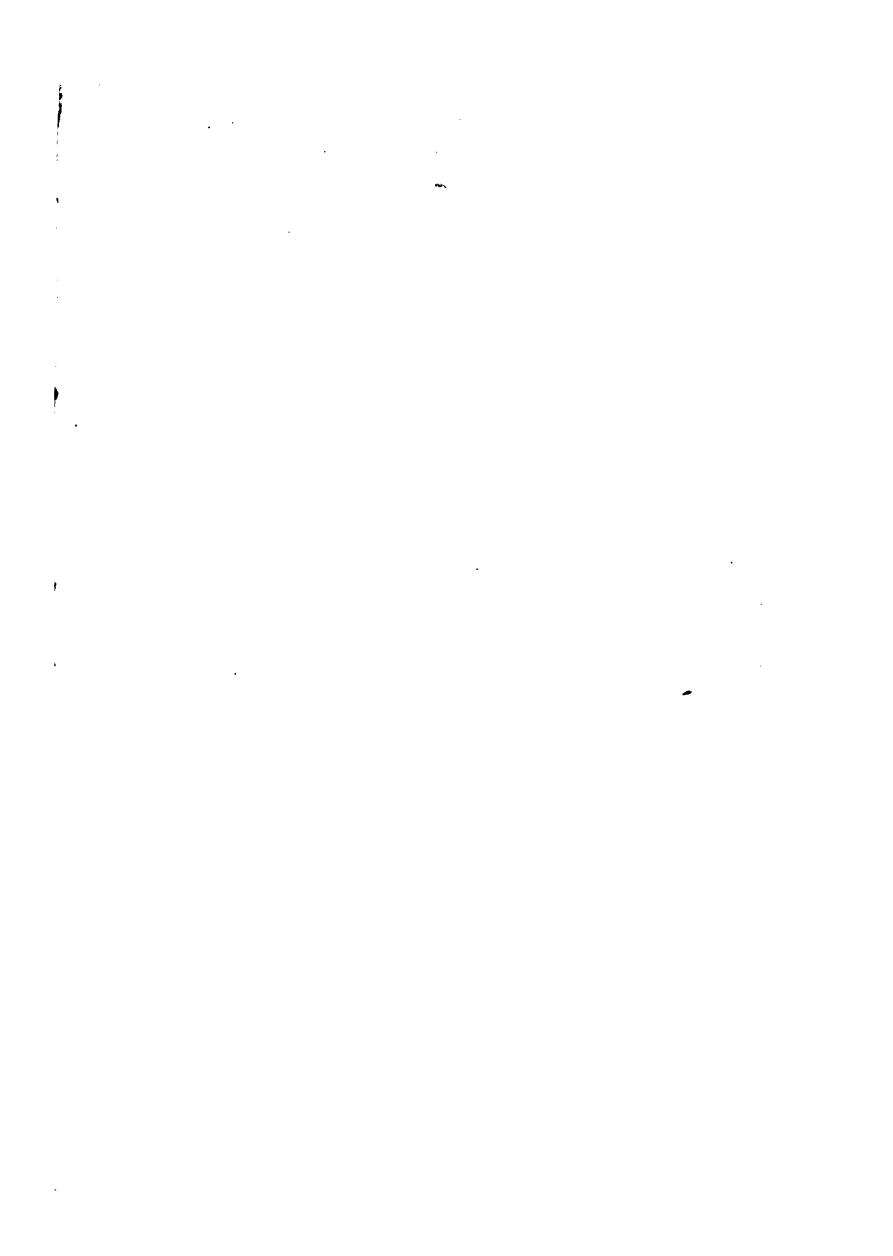
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-135



THE LIBRARY BINDERY.



U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

EXHIBIT OF BOOKBINDINGS

PREPARED FOR THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

TO ILLUSTRATE WORK
— DONE AT THE —
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
LIBRARY DIVISION
1907

34

Wm. H. Bishop
7th
5-2-1925

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BINDING EXHIBIT

This exhibit consists of "dummy" volumes, most of which are made in imitation of the original volumes as bound in the Library Bindery. These dummies illustrate a few of the applications of the principal binding materials, the styles of lettering commonly in use, and some minor details concerning the binding.

A brief description of the uses of the binding materials follows.

In addition to the dummy bindings, there are included four combinations of blank sheets, designed to illustrate different stages in the process of binding before the "finishing," including the "gathering," the "sewing" (two methods), and the "forwarding."

A brief identification of the "dummy" bindings will be found pasted inside the front cover of each.

TURKEY LEVANT MOROCCO.

This is one of the best and most expensive leathers, and its use in the Library Bindery is limited chiefly to the special "Office" collection of book rarities. The dummy referred to below illustrates a full Levant binding, crushed and polished. No gilt ornamentation is attempted.

Many of the most famous historical and artistic bindings have been executed in this leather. It is a genuine goatskin of a peculiar and distinctive quality.

There are many imitations of Levant, made from ordinary goatskin or other material, none of which is worthy of consideration.

1) Poems written by Wil. Shake-speare, London, 1640.

MOROCCO, "HAUSSMANN" GRADE (GOATSKIN).

This is used for durable work, when the outward appearance of the book is especially important, as in binding fine editions, illustrated works, rare, old, and costly books, selected works of reference, and other publications prominent from their use and location; it is also used for many important works subject to frequent handling.

The illustrative "dummies" are as follows:

- 2) *Cyclopedia of practical quotations* edited by Hoyt, N. Y., 1896.
- 3) Beraldi, *La reliure du 19^e siècle*, Paris, 1897.
- 4) Gómara, *Historia de las Indias*, Medina, 1555.
- 5) Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, Edimb., 1898.
- 6) *The New England primer*, Ford ed., N. Y., 1897.

OTHER "MOROCCO."

The lower grades of "morocco" are not recommended generally, though they make a fair appearance when first put onto a book.

There are many substitutes for morocco in the market, tanned and finished to imitate the genuine leather, manufactured from lambskins and other skins than goat, and commonly called "morocco." None of these is worth considering as a substitute for the genuine goatskin.

The best goatskin, or morocco, is naturally a very thick skin, and as usually shaved thin, or buffed, for binding a thin book or pamphlet, its original strength is impaired or lost. Hence for this purpose some binders prefer to use a lower grade skin carefully selected, which is naturally thin, instead of the higher grade leather shaved thin. The dummy noted below illustrates this preference. (By the adoption of the "French joint" somewhat thicker leather may be used.)

- 7) Jouaust, *Ultima*, Paris, 1892.

COWHIDE, KNOWN ALSO AS "AMERICAN RUSSIA" OR "IMITATION RUSSIA."

Used commonly as a substitute for the less durable leathers, such as genuine "Russia," "roan," "sheep," "calf," and the lower grades of "morocco" and imitations. Especially useful as a substitute leather, for binding books which will be frequently handled, also where the lettering is extensive or scattered over the back of the book in panels. May be used also in many cases of doubt.

Cowhide as prepared for binding is made from thick skins split to different thicknesses. For this reason, it is very variable in quality, and extreme care is required in the selection of stock. Only thick, strong skins should be accepted.

The following dummies illustrate some of the uses of cowhide:

8) *Textile World*, vol. 23, July-Dec., 1902.

9) *Paris, Société philomathique, Bulletin*, 1900-2.

10) *Kent's Commentaries*, N. Y., 1890.

MODERN LEATHERS.

As regards the color of leather, cochineal is one of the fastest and is the prevailing shade used in the Library Bindery. Leather finished in the light shades is least likely to be affected injuriously in the dyeing; especially as the dark colors are often obtained by several redyeings. On the other hand, gilt lettering shows to best advantage against the dark colors.

In general, leather bindings are most desirable for constant handling; but stored in dry heat, in strong light, or subject to the influence of gas fumes—conditions usually prevailing more or less in library stacks—most leathers of modern tannage soon dry out and become brittle. The application of oily substances from time to time is a proposed palliative; but these affect the appearance of fresh bindings. Moreover, acids in the leather are the most destructive agencies, and nothing has yet been found to counteract their effect on the binding.

Leathers of ancient tannage have lasted for centuries and many have survived to the present time, and are still in excellent condition. The life of the ordinary leather binding of modern tannage is comparatively short. It has been estimated at not over thirty years (Cockerell, *Bookbinding*, N. Y., 1902, p. 18). This lack of durability, considered in connection with the fact that the number of times which a book can be rebound is limited, threatens the collections which are designed to be "permanent," so far as their contents cannot be replaced from time to time.

The extent of the deterioration of modern book leathers has been the subject of recent investigations. From a report* on this subject, the following findings are briefly noted:

*Report of the committee on leather for bookbinding edited for the Society of arts and the Worshipful company of leather-sellers by ... Cobham ... and ... Wood. London, 1905.

A sample skin, taken for purposes of comparison, tanned out in oak bark, withstood a strain equivalent to the weight of about 118 pounds to the inch, which very nearly equals the original strength of the skin.

After the removal of the inner fibrous layer of the skin by shaving, the breaking stress (*i. e.* the weight required to break one inch of the leather) fell to 70 pounds, a very serious loss in strength.

When retanned, after shaving, to improve the color, the skin was further weakened so that only a 39-pound strain broke the leather.

The breaking stress of a skin treated with dilute sulphuric acid, to brighten the color, fell to 47 pounds.

Acid, when present, continues to act upon the leather, so that the decay arising from that cause goes on after the binding is placed upon the shelves.

Good leathers may be weakened, while in the binder's hands, through shaving, buffing, overstretching, treatment with oxalic acid solutions, etc., etc.

Just as good leathers as those of the ancient tannages could be produced today. The harmful chemicals, acids, and shaving referred to are all intended to improve the appearance of the finished product or to hasten the processes of tannage; and they are in nowise the necessary substitutes for a lost art.

DUCK OR CANVAS.

In view of the short life of leathers of modern tannage, libraries have introduced duck and canvas bindings, especially for the less used books of the larger sizes. Duck combines economy and durability beyond any other article in use; but objections have been found to its common use.

Recently "calendered" duck has appeared on the market, which possesses the strength of plain duck in combination with the smooth finish of buckram. Its use as a cover for current newspapers has passed the experimental stage. For other bindings, especially for books of the larger sizes, not in very constant demand, "calendered" duck promises a desirable combination of strength, long endurance, economy, and general usefulness. The dummies noted below illustrate duck bindings:

11) Bonnefont, *Aventures aux colonies*, Paris, 1890.

12) Sage, *Library Duck*, 1907. (Calendered.)

13) Carranza, *Oratoria Argentina*, La Plata, 1905. (Calendered.)

BUCKRAM.

Buckrams vary almost as much as the common leathers in cost and strength. Considerations in favor of the use of buckram are its very moderate cost and its durability as compared with the ordinary low cost leathers. In view of this combination of qualities usually sought for in a buckram binding, the rather high cost linen buckrams have not been considered in this exhibit.

For some classes of books, found in every large library in great numbers, a good cotton buckram furnishes almost or quite as durable a covering as the expensive leathers. It is especially serviceable for binding books of ordinary size, such as remain on the shelves most of the time, with an occasional use for reference. It will not endure constant handling, as will leather or duck; but, like duck and unlike leather, it will stand on the shelves, under normal conditions, for years without cracking or otherwise losing its original strength.

"Law" buckram is a recent product intended to replace the objectionable "law sheep" and "law calf." It is stronger and slightly higher in cost than ordinary cotton buckram.

Direct lettering on buckram (as on "cloth") should be the least possible, as, unlike leather, this material presents a bad surface for lettering by hand.

The following dummies illustrate some uses of cotton buckram:

- 14) Kipling, *The light that failed*, N. Y., 1899.
- 15) Reinach, *L'affaire Dreyfus*, Paris, 1903.
- 16) Orange, *Law Buckram*, 1907.
- 17) *United States Reports*, vol. 202.

CLOTH.

Book "cloth" is cheaper than the buckrams, but is inferior in strength. It may replace buckram to a limited extent; is also useful for pamphlet and temporary bindings. It is also used on the sides of the covers of most of the bindings for this Library.

The following dummies illustrate some of its uses:

- 18) Marriott, *Capitol press gallery*.
- 19) Bravo, *La patria Boliviana*, La Paz, 1894.
- 20) Collyer, *Scripture parables*, London, 1815.

THE BOOK DURING BINDING.

The most important step in the process of binding (the results of which are hidden from view in the accompanying dummies, however) is, perhaps, the sewing; for as long as the sewing remains perfectly sound the book may usually be recovered indefinitely, thus extending its life limit. Among the many technical details that go to make up the strength of the sewing, there may be mentioned the strength of the thread used, *i. e.* unbleached linen or ligature silk, of sufficient size, for the best work; thoroughness in sewing every section equally when possible (sewing "all along"); the size, quality, and number of the bands (cords) or tapes on which the book is fastened at the back, and the shallowness of the indentations made by the saw when saw cuts are used.

The parts of the process illustrated here are as follows:

1) The sheets folded into sections or signatures and gathered ready for sewing.

2) The sections sewed together on raised bands. This is known as "flexible" sewing, and flat tapes, raised very little above the back of the book, may be substituted for the raised bands.

With this kind of sewing what is called a "tight back" is used; that is, the leather that covers the back of the book is made to adhere at every point. This makes the strongest kind of binding, but is advisable only when a strong, pliable leather, such as "goat," is used.

3) The sections sewed together by the use of saw cuts, the "bands" being sunk into the back of the book. Most sewing is of this kind. The saw cuts should be only sufficiently deep to receive the band (or cord).

"This [cutting with the saw] is the first evil which comes to a book ... but for the sake of cheapness is used almost exclusively for ordinary work."—*Library journal*, 1898, p. 231.

4) The book partly "forwarded." The sections are sewed together and are "laced in the boards," *i. e.* the front and back covers, by means of the bands or cords at the back, ready for the covering of leather or duck. It is not worth while to "lace in the boards" a binding no stronger than "cloth." It is not customary to lace buckram bindings in the boards, but it is often advisable to do so for library binding.

It may be added, in conclusion, that after the "forwarding" the final process that takes place is the "finishing." The chief part of this work is the addition of gilt lettering and of the "tooling," *i. e.* the marks indented in the leather by way of finish or ornament. With a few exceptions, the dummies in this exhibit are "blind" tooled, that is, finished without gilt.

737



U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS
AND ITS WORK

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1907

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Margaret Drake McGuffey—Secretary

DIVISIONS

Reading Rooms—David Hutcheson, Superintendent; John Graham Morrison, Hugh Alexander Morrison, chief assistants.
Reading Room for the Blind—Esther Josselyn Giffin, assistant in charge
Bibliography—Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, Chief
Catalog—James Christian Meinich Hanson, Chief; Charles Martel, chief classifier. *Card Section*—Charles Harris Hastings, assistant in charge
Documents—James David Thompson, Chief
Manuscripts—Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief
Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order—Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Periodicals—Claude Bernard Guittard, Chief
Prints—Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Chief
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—George Winfield Scott, Law librarian

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Thorvald Solberg, Register

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing William Henry Fisher, foreman
Binding—Henry Clay Espey, foreman

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN—Superintendent
George Norris French—Chief Clerk
Charles Benjamin Titlow, Chief Engineer
Damon Warren Harding, Electrician
John Vanderbilt Würdemann, Captain of the watch

Tom. W. Bishop

95

5-4-1925-

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE BUILDING

The building of the Library of Congress, the largest and most costly library building in the world, is located on Capitol Hill, a quarter of a mile east of the Capitol.

It was begun 1889 and completed 1897 at a cost of \$6,347,000, exclusive of the site, which cost \$585,000. The original plans were made by Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz, but the building was actually constructed and many architectural details worked out under Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and his chief assistant, Bernard R. Green. After the death of General Casey, in 1895, the building was completed under Mr. Green, now its Superintendent.

The building occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It contains 7,500,000 cubic feet of space and over 8 acres of floor space.

Its internal arrangements are planned to secure the greatest protection of its contents from loss or injury, which is consistent with the public use of its collections. The shelving for books is metal throughout, combining cleanliness with convenience. For the preservation of maps, manuscripts, and prints specially constructed cases are provided. Steel safes of special design and make are used for the more valuable manuscripts. All parts of the building are patrolled day and night.

The present shelving will contain about 2,000,000 volumes. Within its present walls the building contains space for over 3,000,000 volumes without curtailing the space requisite for readers or exhibits. With stacks in the courtyards, its capacity can be increased to over 7,000,000 volumes.

It has space at present for a thousand readers at a time.

During the year 1905-6 it was visited by 811,945 persons- an average of 2,243 daily.

DECORATIONS

The magnificent series of mural and sculptural decorations in the Library of Congress has done much toward placing it among the foremost of American public buildings.

For the first time in the construction of its public monuments, the Government called upon a representative number of American painters and sculptors for the decoration of the National Library. Commissions were given to about fifty prominent American artists, and their work as shown throughout the building not only enriches its architecture but affords an interesting study of American art.

Mr. Elmer E. Garnsey had charge of the conventional color decoration of the interior. His reputation had already been established in similar work at the World's Fair, in the Boston Public Library, and in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. Mr. Albert Weinert was in charge of the stucco ornamentation. Both artists were under the general supervision of the architect having particular charge of the details—Mr. Edward Pearce Casey.

"In art no one phase, or any one school, predominates. Impressionism, classicism, individualism, all are given an equal opportunity; and the period of American painting is spread upon the walls in a way that is thoroughly representative," as evidenced by the contribution of the following painters:

John W. Alexander: The Evolution of the book.

George R. Barse, jr.: Lyrica, Tragedy, Comedy, History, Erotica, Tradition, Fancy, Romance.

Frank W. Benson: The Graces, and the Seasons.

Edward Blashfield: Human Understanding, and Evolution of Civilization.

Kenyon Cox: The Arts, and the Sciences.

Robert Leitch Dodge: The Elements.

William de Leitch Dodge: Ambition, Literature, Music, Science, Art.

Elmer E. Garnsey: Ceilings of the northeast and southeast pavilions.

Carl Gutherz: The Spectrum of Light.

Edward J. Holslag: Decoration in the Librarian's office.

Walter McEwen: The Greek Heroes.

Frederick C. Martin: Ceiling of the staircase hall.

George W. Maynard: The Virtues, and Adventure, Discovery, Conquest, Civilization.

Gari Melchers: Peace, War.

Charles Sprague Pearce: The Family, and Study, Religion, Labor, Recreation, Rest.

Robert Reid: The Senses, and Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, Philosophy.

Walter Shirlaw: The Sciences.

Edward Simmons: The Muses.

Wm. B. Van Ingen: L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Compositions representing the departments of the Government. Sculpture, Architecture, and Painting (medallions).

Elihu Vedder: Government, Good Administration, Peace and Prosperity, Corrupt legislation, and Anarchy.

Henry Oliver Walker: Lyric Poetry.

The gallery of the rotunda contains heroic statues in bronze, the work of prominent American sculptors. The stucco ornamentation throughout the building, including figures in plaster, contributes much to the beauty of the decoration.

The selection of the sculptors to be commissioned and of the work to be assigned to each was a matter of careful consideration. To aid in this work the architect secured the advice of the president of the National Sculpture Society, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, who associated with him two others of the most prominent members of the society.

Following is a list of the sculptors and their contributions:

Herbert Adams: Demosthenes, Scott, and Dante (portico busts), Minerva of War, Minerva of Peace (stucco decoration); statue of Henry, and sculptured panel of mantelpiece in the Senators' reading room; finished "Writing" of bronze door begun by Warner.

Paul W. Bartlett: Law, and statues of Columbus and Michael Angelo.

Theodore Baur: Religion, and statue of Beethoven.

George Bissell: Statue of Kent.

Wm. Boyd and Henry J. Ellicott: Thirty-three ethnological heads ornamenting the keystones of the first story pavilion windows.

John J. Boyle: Statues of Plato and Bacon.

C. E. Dallin: Statue of Newton.

John Donoghue: Science, and statue of St. Paul.

Mr. Dozzi: Art (after sketches by Augustus St. Gaudens).

John Flanagan: Commerce, and group ornamenting the great clock over entrance to rotunda.

Daniel C. French: History, and statue of Herodotus.

J. Scott Hartley: Emerson, Irving, Hawthorne (portico busts).

Frederick Macmonnies: The Art of printing (central bronze door), and statue of Shakespeare.

Philip Martiny: Bronze figures and ornamentation of staircase, and sides of commemorative arch.

Charles H. Niehaus: Statues of Moses and Gibbon.

Roland Hinton Perry: The fountain (in front of building), and bas-reliefs representing Ancient Prophetic Inspiration.

Edward C. Potter: Statue of Fulton.

Bela L. Pratt: The Seasons, and Literature, Science, Art, Philosophy.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl: Goethe, Franklin, Macaulay (portico busts), and statue of Solon.

Louis St. Gaudens: Statue of Homer.

J. Q. A. Ward: Poetry.

Olin L. Warner: Tradition, Writing (bronze doors) and the Students (commemorative arch).

Albert Weinert: Stucco ornamentation in Librarian's office, and dome of rotunda.

The mosaic work is represented by the following artists:

Frederick Dielman: Law, History, and Mythology. Industry, Peace, Truth, Fraud, Discord, and Violence.

Herman T. Schladermundt: Arts and Sciences, and the decoration of vaults of north, south, and east corridors (entrance hall).

Elihu Vedder: Minerva of Peace.

THE LIBRARY

CHRONOLOGY

- 1800. Established as a library for Congress in the Capitol building.
- 1814. Destroyed in the burning of the Capitol by the British.
- 1815. Reconstructed by the purchase of the library of ex-President Jefferson—about 7,000 volumes, cost \$23,950.
- 1851. Partially destroyed by fire in the Capitol; 20,000 volumes were saved and the Library replenished by special expenditure of \$75,000.
- 1846-1870. One copy of books, etc., deposited under Copyright Law sent to Library.
- 1866. Made custodian of the library of the Smithsonian Institution, with its subsequent accessions.
- 1867. Purchase of Peter Force collection of Americana.
- 1870. Made Office of Copyright for the United States.
- 1882. Gift of the library of Joseph M. Toner.
- 1883. Purchase of papers of the Marquis de Rochambeau.
- 1897. Removed to new building.
- 1898. Gift of Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of prints.
- 1901. Purchase of the Robert Morris papers.
Supplying printed catalogue cards to other libraries begun.
- 1903. Gift of the papers of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.
Made the depository of historical manuscripts in the Executive Departments of the Government, resulting in the transfer of the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Hamilton, and of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States.
Kohl collection of maps transferred from State Department.
- 1904. Purchase of the papers of James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson.
- 1905. Gift of a collection of original drawings, prints, and books of Japanese artists, by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
- 1906. Purchase of the "Peace Transcripts" made by Mr. B. F. Stevens, and the Stevens "Catalogue Index" of manuscripts in European archives relating to America.

PRESENT COLLECTIONS

It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1906), according to the latest count and records of accessions, 1,379,244 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library); 89,869 maps and charts; 437,510 pieces of music; and 214,276 photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs.

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations for 1907 were, for salaries, \$341,915 (including \$75,300 for the Copyright Office, which is offset by fees received); increase of Library, \$98,000; contingent, \$7,300; printing and binding, \$185,000 (an "allotment," i. e., leave to order work to this amount at the Government Printing Office and its branches in the Library building); to be expended under the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, for care and maintenance, \$77,505; fuel, light, and miscellaneous, \$32,500; furniture and shelving, \$20,000. Total, all purposes, \$767,520.

ORGANIZATION

The administration of the Library is under the Librarian of Congress. He is appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. He reports direct to Congress, to which he submits annually estimates of appropriations required for the maintenance of the Library. He is authorized to expend the appropriations granted by law for the purposes designated, to appoint all employees of the Library proper and the Copyright Office, and is authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of the Library. In addition to the Copyright Office, the Library includes the following divisions, each under the supervision of a chief: Order, Catalog, Bibliography, Reading Room, Periodical, Documents, Manuscripts, Maps, Music, Prints, Smithsonian Deposit, and Law Library; and two divisions, Mail and Delivery and Binding, and also Card Distribution section, in charge of assistants.

The Copyright Office is under the general administration of the Librarian of Congress, in particular charge of the Register of Copyrights. During the year 1905-6 there were 117,704 entries for copyright and \$80,198 received in fees, this amount more than offsetting the cost of maintaining the office. During the year there were 211,138 articles deposited to perfect the above entries. So far as desirable, articles so deposited are drawn up into the Library to form a part of its collection.

The building and grounds are in the charge of a Superintendent, also appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate, who also reports direct to Congress. He submits estimates for the care, equipment, and maintenance of the buildings and grounds, and disburses the appropriations granted for these purposes.

SERVICE

There are employed in the building, under the Superintendent, 127 persons; under the Librarian, 324; under the Public Printer, but detailed to the Library of Congress for its printing, binding, and repairing, 77 persons.

OLD OFFICIAL CATALOG

This catalog is still in use, being located in the Reading Room immediately back of the New Card Catalog.

It consists of entries clipped from the catalog of 1864, the accession lists issued between 1864 and 1876, and the section of the author catalog printed in 1878-1880 (A-Drei). These entries are mounted on cards, 4½ by 7 inches. Entries for later accessions, or for book which did not appear in the printed catalogs mentioned, were supplied in ms., with the exception of a few which were clipped from the Catalog of title entries issued by the Copyright Office and mounted on cards.

This catalog was kept up until the end of 1899. It is now being replaced by the New Card Catalog.

NEW CARD CATALOG

This catalog was begun in July 1898, when entries for books received by copyright were first printed on standard-size cards.

Three copies of the catalog are prepared, viz, the Public Catalog, in the Reading Room, the New (Second) Official Catalog, in the Catalog Division, and the Third Official Catalog, at present in the Card Section.

These catalogs all contain entries for books received by copyright since July, 1898, and also for books received from sources other than copyright subsequent to January 1, 1901, with the exception of certain works for which entries are not printed, manuscript or typewritten entries being filed in the Public Catalog only, or in the latter and the New Official Catalog. They also contain entries for books in recataloged classes, viz, Anatomy, Anthropogeography, Anthropology, Archives, Astronomy (exclusive of Observations), Bacteriology, Bibliography and Library Science, Botany, Chemistry, Chronology, Commerce, Diplomats, Economics, Education—*General works*, Education—*History*, Education—*Theory and practice*, Engineering, Geography—*General works* (including Voyages and Travels), History, Mathematics, Meteorology (exclusive of Observations), Mineral industries, Music (exclusive of Scores and Theory), Natural History, Oceanography, Physical Geography, Physics, Physiology, Railroads, Roads, Science, Statistics, Technology, Topography, Transportation, Zoology.*

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Second Official Catalog contains ms. author cards, for books received by purchase and gift in 1900. The Public Catalog contains typewritten copies of the latter and also pasted slip entries for books listed in the catalog of 1864, the accession lists of 1875-1876 and the section of the author catalog printed in 1878-1880 (A-Drei). Entries in classes which have been recataloged are, however, excepted, as

*In some of these classes serial publications are still to be recataloged. Other classes, especially Medicine and Sociology, are in process of recataloging.

regular printed cards have here replaced the pasted slip entries.

Finally the Second Official Catalog contains preliminary cards for authors and subjects on which are noted authorities for heading, references made to it, and occasionally definitions and special instructions.

Secondary title entries are ordinarily filed in the Public and Third Official Catalogs only.

CLASSIFICATION

The new system of classification is devised from a comparison of existing schemes (including the "decimal" and the "expansive") and a consideration of the particular conditions in this library, the character of its present and probable collections, and its probable use. It is assumed that the departments of history, political and social science, and certain others will be unusually large. It is assumed that investigators will be freely admitted to the shelves.

The system devised has not sought to follow strictly the scientific order of subjects. It has sought rather convenient sequence of the various groups, considering them as groups of books, not as groups of mere subjects. It has sought to avoid technical, foreign, or unusual terms in the designation of these groups. It has selected for the symbols to denote them: (1) for the classes, a capital letter or a double letter; (2) for the subclasses, these letters combined with a numeral in ordinary sequence. Provision for the insertion of future groups is: (1) in intervening numbers as yet unused; (2) in the use of decimals.

The main classes are as follows:

- A. General works. Polygraphy.
- B. Philosophy. Religion.
- C. History, auxiliary sciences.
- D. History and topography (except America).
- E. America (general) and United States (general).
- F. United States (local) and America outside of United States.

- G. Geography. Anthropology.
- H. Statistics. Economics. Sociology.
- J. Political science.
- K. Law.
- L. Education.
- M. Music.
- N. Fine arts.
- P. Literature and language.
- Q. Science.
- R. Medicine.
- S. Agriculture, plant and animal industry.
- T. Technology.
- U. Military science.
- V. Naval science.
- Z. Bibliography.

On March 1, 1907, the classification of D, E, F, M, Q, R, S, T, U, V, Z had been completed; classes A, C, G, H, J, L were in process of reclassification.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS

In the Card Section are stored extra copies of the cards which the Library has been printing for its catalogs since 1898. Over 250,000 different cards are in stock. The average stock of each is about 50 copies; the collection therefore includes over 12,000,000 cards. When the stock of any card is exhausted the card is at once reprinted.

Since November, 1901, the Library of Congress has been supplying copies of its printed catalog cards to other libraries, institutions, and individuals for use in cataloging or for bibliographical purposes. Cards may be ordered by any method which will specifically identify those desired and in any quantity, from a single copy to the full stock. The price per card varies according to the method of ordering and the quantity ordered. The average price is about 1 cent per card.

Over 900 institutions and individuals are now purchasing the cards regularly.

Certain libraries in leading centers of research have been made depositories for complete sets of L. C. printed cards. By consulting a depository set one may find out whether a certain book is in the Library of Congress. Copies of any cards in the depository catalog may be ordered by number. In order that its collection of books and printed catalog cards may be fully utilized by Departments of the U. S. Government, partial depository sets of the cards are being assigned to the libraries of the Departments, each corresponding in scope to the work of the Department in the library of which it is placed.

MANUSCRIPTS

In 1897 the Library of Congress established a Division of Manuscripts, with the purpose of creating one central place of deposit in which there should be every precaution taken for the safety of the manuscripts and where there should be a force adequate to listing and making the documents accessible to the general public. It is fitted throughout with strictly modern appliances for receiving, handling, and storing manuscript material. It contains specially devised cases for the display of the material, with specially designed steel safes for the more valuable documents, with a force of repairers and binders of special skill and knowledge in the delicate task of restoring, repairing, mounting, and binding papers which have suffered through injury by moisture, by fire, or by such other chances as threaten old papers kept in private hands.

The more important collections now in the Library of Congress are:

1. The Peter Force collection, rich in colonial and Revolutionary history.
2. From the library of Thomas Jefferson were obtained manuscript materials of a unique description, chiefly relating to the colonial history of Virginia.
3. The Rochambeau Papers purchased by Congress in 1883.
4. Many volumes relating to the history of the Spanish posses-

sions in America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They have been supplemented recently by the acquisition of the Spanish records of East Honduras, of New Mexico, of Porto Rico, and of Guam. Attention has also been given to the English, Spanish, and Dutch colonies in North America.

5. Naval papers, like the papers of John Paul Jones, of Edward Preble, of John Barry, of David Porter, and the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress; and in military history many orderly books, covering the wars in which the nation has engaged.

6. The letter-books and diary of Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance in the Revolution.

7. The papers of the following Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson.

8. The papers of the Continental Congress, of Benjamin Franklin, of Alexander Hamilton, and the proceedings of the Loyalist Commissioners.

9. The papers of the following public men: Arthur MacArthur, John J. Crittenden, John M. Clayton, Caleb B. Smith, Daniel Webster, James Brown, Salmon P. Chase, William Plumer, William Allen, John Breckinridge, Robert J. Breckinridge, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lyman Trumbull, Elihu Washburne, Virgil Maxey, and Francis Markoe.

10. The diplomatic papers of the Confederate States of America and those of the Confederate Post-Office.

11. The papers of John Fitch, William Thornton, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Ephraim G. Squier, and E. B. O'Callaghan.

12. The commercial papers of Ellis and Allen, Sylvanus Bourne, and from various custom-houses.

13. The Halliwell-Phillips collection of English bills and accounts of the Seventeenth century. Vernon-Wager letters and records of Barbados.

14. A collection of the sacred books of Burma on palm leaves. The Rockhill collection of Chinese and Thibetan manuscripts and other Orientalia.

15. A series of transcripts of documents in English libraries and the Public Record Office, relating to America. These include the so-called "Peace Transcripts" made by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of documents relating to the Peace of 1783; and the Stevens "Catalogue Index" of manuscripts in European archives relating to America, 1763-1783.

16. A large collection of broadsides, theatre programmes, et cetera.

MAPS

The valuable maps and atlases belonging to the Library of Congress form probably the most extensive, certainly the most thoroughly equipped and accessible, collection in the United States.

This collection consists of over 85,000 maps and 3,600 atlases, and is especially rich in Americana, containing many manuscripts illustrating the discovery, settlement, and early wars of the country. The Division is fortunate in possessing, in addition to several small surveys, the large manuscript map made by George Washington to show his land grants on the Kanawha River. These, together with other manuscript maps, old engraved views of various cities and maps of local interest, are to be seen in the exhibition room connected with the Division.

The collection of atlases is especially noteworthy, comprising as it does nearly all the geographical works of Ptolemy, Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu, and others. The earliest of these and the first atlas entirely engraved on copper is the metrical translation into Italian by Berlingeri of Ptolemy's geography, published in Florence about 1480. Also of interest is a manuscript globe, 72^{mm} in diameter, made by Caspar Vöpel in 1543. This globe is of the utmost rarity, there being only two other examples by Vöpel in existence.

The Division contains a special reading room where every facility is given to students for the examination of material. In addition to the usual readers, the Map Division is consulted in connection with boundary disputes, law cases, and the work of many of the Government Departments.

MUSIC

Established in 1897, the Music Division has in its custody all the music and books on music acquired by the Library of Congress either through copyright or purchase. The collections represented on July 1, 1906, a grand total of 451,834 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces, of which 15,324 illustrate the history, theory, and study of music. The yearly accessions now amount to more than 25,000 volumes, pamphlets and pieces.

With the exception of a few rarities the collections, until 1897, were almost entirely the result of deposits under the copyright law. For reasons connected with the history of copyright legislation, only a portion of the music entered for copyright between 1783 and 1818 was in possession of the Library; but that issued since 1819 by the press of the United States was represented in a collection which was fairly comprehensive and, of course, unique. Of European publications, the Library in 1897 possessed very few issued prior to 1891, and these principally works by American composers. Since 1891, when protection under our copyright law was extended to the works of foreign authors, the collections came to embrace music which foreign publishers cared thus to enter for protection. As most of the continental countries making important contributions to music, with the exception of Austria-Hungary and Russia, have been included in this protection, and as the European publishers copyrighted the majority of their publications (frequently works by Russians, Austrians, etc.), the Library of Congress, under the international copyright law of 1891, came to acquire a very extensive and representative collection of contemporary European music.

Since 1902, however, there has been systematic effort and a very considerable expenditure to increase the scope of the Division in order to make it a center of research to the student, critic, and historian of music. Thus the Music Division now possesses, beside a unique collection of Americana—

1. A very remarkable collection of full scores of operas, old and new, including many valuable transcripts made for the Library of Congress and some scores of extreme rarity.

2. The complete works of the classics and romanticists as far as published in uniform editions and nearly all of the printed works, preferably scores, of such masters as Brahms, Raff, Rubinstein, Draeseke, Kiel, Rheinberger, von Herzogenberg, Jensen, Kirchner, Bruckner, Wolf, Richard Strauss, Reger, Liszt, Volkmann, Smetana, Dvorák, Fibich, Gounod, Saint-Saëns, Franck, Lalo, Massenet, Lefebvre, Boisdeffre, d'Indy, Debussy, Benoit, Lekeu, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakow, Arensky, Scriabine, Rachmaninow, Moussorgsky, J. P. E. and Emil Hartmann, Gade, Grieg, Sinding, Sjoegren, Stenhammar, Peterson-Berger, Nielsen, Sibelius, Parry, Mackenzie, Stanford, Coleridge-Taylor, Elgar, Bantock, etc., etc.

3. Nearly all the serial publications of a historical character.

4. A notable collection of rare historical and theoretical books on music printed before 1800 and a rapidly increasing collection of old music.

5. A comprehensive collection of "Current" books on the history and the theory of music. Musical biography is particularly well represented, that in English being almost complete.

6. About 70 American and foreign musical reviews currently received.

So far not much attention has been paid to the collection of autographs of musicians. Among the few in possession of the Library must be mentioned as of particular value the autograph score of MacDowell's Indian Suite, a gift from the composer, autograph sonatas of Alexander Reinagle, and a very curious manuscript hymn tune collection of the Ephrata Cloister.

PRINTS

The collection of prints, July 1, 1906, numbers 216,324, covering every process and representing all schools. It is acquired by copy-right, purchase, and gift.

The utility of such a varied collection is further increased for study and exhibition purposes by valuable and interesting loans, notably that of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett and the late Mr. George Lothrop Bradley.

The collection has also been enriched by prints presented by the French and German Governments, and a selection of prints

and illustrated books by celebrated Japanese artists, the gift of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.

There has been recently purchased a collection of 25,000 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries and of foreign architecture.

With this great collection at hand exhibitions have been made from time to time illustrative of the history of engraving, and presenting the works of the various schools or those of celebrated masters of engraving, such as Dürer, Rembrandt, Haden, and Whistler.

The valuable works on the Fine Arts, including Architecture, represented by reference works and periodicals, together with the collection of prints, are placed at the disposal of the art students and readers. Every facility is afforded both for study and general reading.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library of Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States was established by act of Congress in 1832. It contains over 120,000 volumes, and is the largest collection of strictly law books in the world.

Its collections are constantly drawn on by the law officers of the Executive Departments and the judges of the courts located in Washington. To meet the very large number of loans made by the Law Library, many duplicates are carried.

About 35,000 volumes, a good working collection of English and American law, are located in the Capitol building in the room which was for nearly fifty years the chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States. The rest of the Law Library has received temporary quarters in the Library of Congress building.

The Law Library contains the most complete single collection of Yearbooks (reports of cases decided in the English courts during the reigns from Edward I to Henry VIII), many early editions of the classical treatises on Anglo-American law, an almost complete collection of the first editions of the session laws of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and it is rapidly developing

a good working collection of the modern law literature of all the countries of the world.

USE

The Library was originally established for the use merely of Congress. It aids with research and the loan of books all branches of the Federal Government, the Supreme Court, the Executive Departments, and the various scientific Bureaus which are maintained by the Federal Government at an annual expense of several million dollars, and whose investigations constantly require a reference to books.

Though still carrying the title "Library of Congress," it is also now a general public library, open as freely for reference use as any in the world. Since its removal to the new building its collections and its service have so extended that it is now familiarly entitled the National Library. Any person from any place may examine within its walls any book in its possession, and may do this without introduction or credentials. The Library is open from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m.; on Sundays and all holidays excepting Fourth of July and Christmas, also excepting Saturday afternoons during July, August, and September, from 2 till 10 p. m.

Books for home use are issued to certain classes designated by statute and, within the District of Columbia, in effect to any person engaged in a serious investigation which absolutely requires it.

Of late the Library has also lent books to other libraries in various parts of the United States for the convenience of investigators engaged in research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge. This is under a system of interlibrary loan. A condition of the loan is that the book is an unusual book, which it is not the duty of the local library to supply, and that it can at the moment be spared by the Library of Congress, and that the risk and expense of transportation shall be borne by the borrowing library.

The Library also aids investigators by publications exhibiting material in its collections upon topics under current discussion, or within fields of special research. It answers inquiries addressed to it by mail in so far as they can be answered by bibliographic information—that is, by a reference to printed authorities. The number of such inquiries yearly exceeds 10,000. The Library is thus becoming a bureau of information upon matters bibliographic.

PUBLICATIONS*

The publications issued by the Library are numerous and include—

Annual reports, showing the progress of the Library.

Bibliographies, exhaustive statements of the literature of certain subjects, e. g., Philippine Islands.

Reference lists, containing principal references to questions of current interest, e. g., Trusts, Subsidies, Railroads.

Catalogs, lists of special collections in the Library of Congress, e. g., Washington MSS., John Paul Jones MSS., Maps of America, Newspapers.

Special publications on library methods, e. g., Catalog rules, Classification, etc.

OTHER LIBRARIES AT WASHINGTON

The Library of Congress is but one of over a score of Government libraries at Washington. There are in the various Departments and scientific bureaus of the Government collections aggregating over a million volumes. Certain of these are pre-eminent in the world within the field with which they deal. With them, the Library of Congress is seeking to form an organic system. It will be this system rather than the Library of Congress alone which will comprise the National Library of the United States. In number of volumes it would already equal any other library in the world.

* Complete lists of the Library publications are sent on application to the Librarian.

BOOKS RELATING TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Published by the Library:

Reports of the Librarian of Congress, 1897-1906.

(The Report for 1901 contains a Manual of the Constitution, Organization, Methods, etc., of the Library.)

History of the Library of Congress, by W. D. Johnston.
Vol. I, 1800-1864. Price, \$1.40.

Published by private publishers for sale:

Handbook of the Library of Congress, by Herbert Small.
Boston, Curtis and Cameron. Price, 25 cents.

